

Serial No. 09/769,924
Docket No.: 40655.0300**REMARKS**

Applicant hereby responds to the Office Action mailed on May 6, 2004 within the shortened statutory three month period for response. Claims 1-15 were pending in the application and the Examiner rejected claims 1-15. Upon entry of the foregoing amendments, Applicant amends independent claims 1 and 12, amends various dependent claims and adds new claims 16-23. As such, claims 1-23 are pending in the application. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested. No new matter is added by these amendments.

The Examiner objects to the drawings because the drawings include reference numerals not included in the description. Applicant amends the specification to further include the reference numerals cited by the Examiner and to further clarify the description with similar explanations found in the drawing figures and other portions of the specification. No new matter is added by the amendments to the Specification.

The Examiner next asserts that claim 1 is unpatentable under obviousness-type double patenting over claim 11 of the child U.S. patent application 09/897,858. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. However, to expedite prosecution of this case, Applicant submits a Terminal Disclaimer as suggested by the Examiner.

The Examiner next rejects claims 1-15 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dabney (6,643,663) in view of Planz (6,088,702). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections. In general, Dabney is limited to a workflow management system in order to approve and release content to any media source. The presently claimed invention is directed to a workflow management system which serves as more of an assembly line for the construction and/or modification of webpages and webpage content. For example, the presently claimed invention may assign a work piece to a series of groups who have responsibilities ranging from graphic design to legal.

Dabney is limited to a media content management system for receiving, editing, and distributing media across a network. Dabney discloses a system whereby textual data along with related photos and/or video can be assigned a workflow. The method includes accessing publishing media data stored in a database, presenting the media data for inspection, and assigning the media data to at least one target location for distribution. Dabney also discloses a user interface for members of a media workflow to view media content changes and approve,

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which would send the media data to the next person in the workflow, or disapprove, which would send the media data back to the originator.

In contrast, the presently claimed invention discloses a content management system which provides a process for implementing changes to an Internet web site by providing a corporation the ability to define and enforce a common style of page layout. The intranet application of the Content Management System can be accessed via a desktop browser and multiple users may access the application for multiple reasons at the same time without having to wait for the approval or disapproval of another user in the reviewing chain. The corporate employees may access the application to manage content, create new pages, process content through workflow, and define new content style. The application also dynamically generates new page designs and new component designs. The content within the intranet is not owned by one single person; rather, various people are assigned to groups or teams which enables the creation/processing of content even when people are on vacation or out of the office.

The Content Management System indicates the status of the user such as, for example, author, editor, legal reviewer, or marketing reviewer. After the "author" drafts content for a proposed web page, the author can transmit the content via the intranet to the next member within the workflow, for example "editor". After all of the appropriate employees within the workflow review the content and proposed web page, the proposed web page is assigned a "launch" status. A launch status allows the newly created web page to be made available on the corporation's Internet site. The system includes access control such that only certain members within the workflow can access certain documents at certain times. Additionally, the access control can limit access of not only certain members, but also limits access to certain areas of the proposed web page.

Both inventions may be directed toward content management. However, the presently claimed invention includes content management in the context of webpages only, while Dabney is limited to a content management system in regard to broadcast, publication, and Internet/intranet media. More particularly, Dabney is limited to a content management system wherein media content, which may even include web content, can be edited by an author and submitted to an inspection and approval workflow process. The presently claimed invention goes beyond the Dabney disclosure by including a content management system wherein content and/or webpages may be created and/or edited by an author. For example, an entire webpage in

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XML format, rather than content alone, can be stored within a database, then the webpage can be submitted to an inspection and approval workflow process.

Dabney is also limited to a system wherein, once content makes it through the workflow process and is approved, the changes are "posted" to the intranet or Internet. The process of posting usually simply means that the new or modified content is added to an HTML file on a web server. In contrast, the presently claimed invention includes that, when a webpage makes it through a workflow process and is approved, the new or modified webpage is stored as XML in a database. When an external user requests the new or modified webpage, the page may be retrieved from the database in XML format, processed through a CDA translation into an HTML format and delivered to the user.

Significantly, Dabney also does not disclose an implementation of pre-defined webpage templates. Because Dabney is only concerned with a workflow to control content, a webpage template would not be contemplated by Dabney because a template may only be useful where a modification is being made to the physical layout of a webpage or a new webpage is being created. In contrast, the presently claimed invention discloses the use of templates for standardizing content webpages which will be created or modified by the workflow process. The presently claimed invention further includes templates that may be set up in a simple table structure and define the overall structure of the webpage.

Dabney also does not disclose limiting access to a content management system or creating workflow access groups. In contrast, the presently claimed invention includes an administrator that may identify, create, assign and modify workflow groups (e.g., claims 20 and 22). An administrator may also assign privileges to groups and individual users in order to define who can access different portions of the workflow product (e.g., claims 21 and 23). Additionally, an administrator may set tasks such that when the administrator selects roles and projects under a work space, the administrator may assign the tasks to various entities or groups. Plantz is limited to assigning users passwords in order to limit access to the system. However, Plantz does not disclose a means of granting varying levels of access based on group and/or individual permissions as the presently claimed invention.

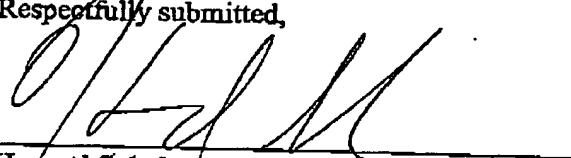
Nonetheless, to expedite prosecution of this application, Applicant amends the independent claims and various other claims to clarify that the changes are implemented to "webpage content". Applicant further clarifies that the webpage content of the presently claimed

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invention is based upon "template rules defined by table structure". Moreover, Applicant adds new claims 16-19 to further clarify that the webpage content may be XML and the XML may be converted to HTML when launching the content. Applicant also adds claims 20 and 22 to provide for workflow groups and claims 21 and 23 to provide for varying levels of access for the workflow groups. The cited prior art does not include, suggest or infer webpage content, webpage content based upon template rules defined by table structure, XML webpage content, XML webpage content converted to HTML when launching the content, workflow groups and/or varying levels of access for the workflow groups.

Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. No new matter is added in this Response. Reconsideration of the application is thus requested. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 19-2814. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. Applicant invites the Office to telephone the undersigned if the Examiner has any questions regarding this Response or the present application in general.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: June 22, 2004

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